

The Story of

Agnes Scott College

(1889-1921)



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BY
F. H. GAINES,
PRESIDENT

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EXPLANATORY.



FOR several years we have had repeated requests from all sections of the country for an account of the early history and of the development of Agnes Scott College. President F. H. Gaines is the only one who could write an adequate sketch of the College, and he is so modest that he did not wish to do it, lest it should seem like boasting of his own achievements.


The story as it has been written is really one-sided for he leaves himself almost completely out of it. It is so manifestly lacking in regard to the part which he played in the history of the College that I have insisted on writing this note of explanation before sending out the booklet.

It is indeed true that the story of Agnes Scott and the life of Dr. Gaines are inseparable. It was he who first realized the need of such an institution and set on foot the movement that led to its establishment. Except in the matter of erecting the first building, he has planned all the important steps in its development. He has shown rare genius in selecting capable teachers and officers who could work out the ideals which he held. His ability, determination, and faith in God have enabled him to triumph over obstacles which would have appalled most others. It is he who through all the years has made the institution.

I do not know in all the educational history of the country of another such experience as he has had. Under his single administration, Agnes Scott has passed through all the stages from an elementary school to high school, then to an institute, and finally to a college of the highest rank. He has been a pioneer in high grade education for women in the South.

However, this is intended as a mere note of explanation and not as an attempt to set forth the relation of President Gaines to the College. That can only be done adequately in a story as long as the one which he has written about the institution itself.

J. R. McCAIN, Vice-President.



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INTRODUCTORY.

In order to get a proper understanding of the story I am about to write, a few preliminary statements are important.

The town of Decatur is located six miles from the Union Station, Atlanta. In 1889, when our story begins, it had a population of about one thousand, now over six thousand. The only means of public communication with the city was the Georgia Railroad. Now two trolley lines also run, with good service.

In 1888, the Decatur Presbyterian church reported to the General Assembly 235 members. It was a fine body of people and had an able session. The congregation worshipped in the old brick church formerly situated in the northern edge of the village, afterwards used for the Donald Frazer Academy, and some years ago taken down.

In September, 1888, this church called to its pastorate Rev. F. H. Gaines, then pastor of the Falling Spring Church, Rockbridge County, Virginia. On account of illness he

was unable to reach Decatur until late December.

During the school year of 1888-1889 there were two schools in the town of elementary and grammar school grade. One was a private elementary school taught by Miss Kate Hillyer; the other was a public school taught in the old town academy long since razed to the ground. The public school was of primary and grammar school grade and was very unsatisfactory. As the session grew to a close it became a question as to what provision could be made for the next term. Apparently there was very little interest in education and yet a crying need for a good school.

I.

DECATUR FEMALE SEMINARY.

1889-1891.

The While in Virginia the pastor
Beginning. had become much interested in
Christian education. He had
been impressed with its great possibilities
for good. It occurred to him that conditions
here were favorable for opening a Christian
school under the auspices of the Decatur
Presbyterian Church. The local need was
great. The church was composed

of an earnest and excellent class of people capable of doing great things for the Lord. Could not the spiritual power, the resources and ability of this church, be utilized in the field of Christian education? These reflections led him to discuss the subject with some leading members of the church. The suggestion was favorably received. It so happened that Colonel George W. Scott was absent when the matter was first spoken of. Immediately upon his return the pastor sought an interview with him and explained his ideas on the school proposition. Colonel Scott at once entered enthusiastically into the suggestion. Very soon it was agreed to call a meeting of the leading members of the congregation. The meeting was held in the pastor's study at the Manse. The following are the minutes of the first four meetings:

Decatur, Ga., July 17, 1889.

According to a previous understanding several members of the Presbyterian Church of Decatur met this evening at the Manse. Present: Rev. F. H. Gaines, George W. Scott, Milton A. Candler, Sr., Dr. Robert C. Word, James W. Kirkpatrick, J. A. Mason, John B. Swanton, George A. Ramspeck, B. S. Crane and H. J. Williams.

Rev. F. H. Gaines was called to the chair, and Dr. R. C. Word was appointed secretary.

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to advise as to the need and feasibility of establishing in Decatur a school for young ladies and girls, to be of high order and under Presbyterian control and influence.

After discussion, Colonel George W. Scott offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to wit:

“Resolved, That we determine to establish at once a school of high character.”

On motion of George A. Ramspeck, a committee consisting of George A. Ramspeck, George W. Scott and E. L. Hanes was appointed to canvass the town and report at a future meeting the probable number of pupils to be secured for the opening session.

On motion a committee, composed of Rev. F. H. Gaines, B. S. Crane and C. M. Candler, was appointed to prepare and report to the next meeting a plan of organization, and also to correspond with suitable persons as teachers.

On motion of M. A. Candler, Sr., it was made the duty of the first named committee

to ascertain whether or not a suitable house could be obtained for the school, and upon what terms.

On motion it was resolved that the committee appointed to canvass for pupils, could say to patrons that the rates of tuition for day pupils would be from three to five dollars per month, and that a limited number of boys under twelve years of age would be received during the first session.

On motion those present adjourned to meet again at same place on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.

(Signed) R. C. WORD,
Secretary.

Decatur, Ga., July 22nd, 1889.

Pursuant to adjournment members of the Presbyterian Church, interested in the organization of a female school, met at the Manse, Rev. F. H. Gaines, presiding.

The meeting was opened with prayer by chairman. The Committee on Pupils and Building reported that thirty-nine pupils had been subscribed, with a strong probability of at least ten more. In regard to securing a house, nothing definite had been accomplished, though they thought there was a strong hope of obtaining the Allen

house. On motion this committee was continued with the same duties.

The Committee on plan of organization reported in writing a proposed charter and scheme. On motion of Colonel George W. Scott, M. A. and C. M. Candler were requested to embody the suggestion of the committee in a petition to the Superior Court of DeKalb County for a charter, under the name of the "Decatur Female Seminary."

On motion of M. A. Candler, Sr., J. W. Kirkpatrick, R. C. Word, R. F. Davis, W. J. Houston, George A. Ramspeck and J. A. Mason were appointed a committee to apply for said charter.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet Saturday afternoon next.

(Signed) R. C. WORD,
Secretary.

Decatur, Ga., July 27th, 1889.

Those interested in the objects heretofore stated met at the Manse this afternoon, Rev. F. H. Gaines presiding.

The chairman stated that a number of letters had been received relating to teachers, and they were read. The committee had not been able to secure the proper person as principal, as yet.

On motion of George W. Scott the Committee was continued and its chairman, Mr. Gaines, authorized to visit Virginia with the object of securing a suitable person, as principal.

The committee on building reported that they had made a proposition to lease the Allen house on the south side of the Georgia Railroad, but no definite answer had been received.

On motion the action of the committee was ratified and it was continued.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

(Signed) R. C. WORD,
Secretary.

Decatur, Ga., August 24th, 1889.

Pursuant to call of the Chairman, the following persons interested in the establishment of a female seminary met at the Manse—Present: Messrs. F. H. Gaines, George W. Scott, M. A. Candler, G. A. Ramspeck, R. C. Word, J. B. Swanton, G. B. Scott, J. W. Kirkpatrick, B. S. Crane, R. F. Davis, C. M. Candler, and H. J. Williams.

Mr. Gaines, chairman of the committee on teachers, reported that after a visit upon his part to Virginia, the committee had se-

cured the services of Miss Nannette Hopkins, as principal, for the year, and Miss Mattie Cook as assistant, Miss Hopkins at a salary of six hundred (\$600.00) dollars per annum and Miss Cook at four hundred (\$400.00) dollars per annum.

The report was adopted on motion of M. A. Candler.

On motion George W. Scott, R. C. Word and G. A. Ramspeck were appointed a committee to secure a competent matron, and to purchase the necessary school furniture.

The committee on teachers was continued and instructed to make enquiry for suitable teachers in the Music and Art Department.

On motion of G. A. Ramspeck the meeting adjourned to meet next Monday night.

(Signed) R. C. WORD,
Secretary.

At the fifth meeting the charter incorporating the school under the name of "Decatur Female Seminary" was presented and accepted. In order to finance the Seminary the charter provided for a stock feature with a minimum capital of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars. It was provided further that the stock should be divided into shares of the par value of fifty (\$50.00) dollars. Later the stock was subscribed as follows:

NAME	No. Shares	Amount.
Milton A. Candler	10	\$ 500.00
C. M. Candler	5	250.00
George B. Scott	6	300.00
J. A. Ansley	2	100.00
T. L. Cooper	2	100.00
R. C. Word	2	100.00
J. C. Bucher	2	100.00
B. S. Crane	1	50.00
G. A. Ramspeck	2	100.00
T. R. Ramspeck	2	100.00
R. F. Davis	1	50.00
J. W. Kirkpatrick	1	50.00
J. A. Mason	2	100.00
N. P. Pratt	1	50.00
George W. Scott	40	2,000.00
Thos. Freeman	1	50.00
V. R. Sisson	1	50.00
M. A. Candler, Jr.	2	100.00
C. W. Ansley	1	50.00
E. P. Ansley	1	50.00
H. J. Williams	2	100.00
Ed. L. Grant	1	50.00
W. M. Kirkpatrick	1	50.00
J. A. Kirkpatrick	1	50.00
J. C. Powell	1	50.00
L. M. Cassels	2	100.00
Geo. S. Bucher	2	100.00

NAME	No. Shares	Amount.
E. L. Hanes, Jr.	1	\$ 50.00
John B. Swanton	2	100.00
J. H. Green	1	50.00
J. P. Laird	1	50.00
W. P. Houston & R. R. Billups	2	100.00
T. J. Ripley	2	100.00
H. C. Austin	1	50.00
A. L. Pitts	2	100.00
	<hr/> 107	<hr/> \$5,350.00

Form of Control. The charter provided that the Seminary should be controlled by a board of five trustees to be elected as follows: "The pastor of the Decatur Presbyterian Church shall be ex-officio during his pastorate a trustee. Two of the remaining four trustees shall be elected by the session of the Decatur Presbyterian Church, and shall be members of said church in good and regular standing. . . . The remaining two trustees shall be elected by the stock-holders. The pastor of the Decatur Presbyterian Church shall be the Chairman of the Board of Trustees."

The following gentlemen composed the first Board of Trustees:

F. H. GAINES, Chairman

C. M. CANDLER

B. S. CRANE

GEORGE W. SCOTT

E. H. BARNETT, D. D.

Of the original Board of Trustees, two have served continuously to the present, namely: F. H. Gaines and C. M. Candler. During his entire connection with the Board, Mr. Candler has been one of its leading and most useful members. He has served on its most important committees and has rendered distinguished service. When the College was passing through its critical period and facing great problems, Mr. Candler was Chairman of the Advisory Committee. Many have been the times when his advice has been sought during these trying days, and always with profit. He has been a comfort and strength in many times of stress and strain. He is a man of fine ability, of excellent judgment, and has always been devoted to the interests of the College.

Miss Fannie Pratt of Decatur was engaged to teach Piano, and Miss Valeria

Fraser, of Decatur, to teach Art and Calisthenics.

The school opened September 24, 1889. It was of elementary and grammar school grade. It at once won the interest and confidence of the public. The enrollment the first session was sixty-three, three of whom were boarders.

The First Teachers. It is easy to understand what would have happened if the first teachers had been a failure. Much depended upon a successful beginning. This made the position of the first principal most important and responsible. In the organization and management of the school, and as teacher, Miss Hopkins proved fully equal to every emergency. She at once won the confidence of all. This was the beginning of a service in Agnes Scott extending from 1889 to the present (1921). As the school grew and developed from grammar school to college-preparatory, and from college-preparatory to college, and as the boarding department grew from three to over three hundred, and as her position changed from Principal of a Grammar School to Lady Principal of the Institute, and to Dean of the College, Miss Hopkins

has proved equally efficient. Her name is inseparably connected with the history of Agnes Scott. She has always shown fine executive ability, poise, tact, excellent judgment, and has won and held the confidence and esteem of students and faculty. She has made a large contribution to the success of Agnes Scott.

As Assistant Teacher, Miss Cook also made a distinct contribution to the school in its early years. She was a good teacher and won her way to the hearts of pupils and the confidence of patrons. She taught here from 1889 to 1909.

II.

THE AGNES SCOTT IDEAL.

Soon after the opening of the institution, this line of thought came very forcibly to the Chairman of the Board, who was also acting head of the Institute: What is to be the future of this institution? Surely if it is to have a great future it must have a plan, and it is important that the plan should be definitely determined as soon as possible. Accordingly he wrote the Agnes Scott Ideal and submitted it to Colonel Scott. It met with his cordial endorsement. It was then

issued in booklet form and copies sent to leading ministers of our church, by all of whom it was endorsed. It was afterwards printed for several years in the annual catalogue.

The following is the Ideal:

“1. *A liberal Curriculum fully abreast of the best institutions of this country.*”

“2. *The Bible a text-book.*”

“3. *Thoroughly qualified and consecrated teachers.*”

“4. *A high standard of scholarship.*”

“5. *All the influences of the College conducive to the formation and development of Christian character.*”

“6. *The glory of God, the chief end of all.*”

This has been the Magna Charta of Agnes Scott. What the architect's plans are to the future building, this Ideal was to the institution. The great principles here announced were to guide and control in the building of the institution. This Ideal dominated in the development of the institution, was strictly adhered to in all its struggles, and is still its Magana Charta.

III.

AGNES SCOTT INSTITUTE.

1891-1906.

In the spring of 1890 Colonel Scott called the pastor into his parlor one day and said this to him: "Mr. Gaines, the Lord has greatly prospered me in my business and I don't want it to harden my heart. I have decided to give forty thousand (\$40,000.00) dollars to provide a home for our school." The only condition that he made was that it should be named for his mother. All the friends of the school and the community were elated.

The Board of Trustees gratefully accepted Colonel Scott's generous offer and at once took the necessary legal steps to have the charter amended, changing the name from Decatur Female Seminary to Agnes Scott Institute.

The Atlanta papers announced Colonel Scott's gift in large front-page headlines, and thus the first step was taken toward extending the scope of the school beyond that of a local institution.

The second session of the school opened September, 1890, with the same teachers and with greatly increased interest. An additional building was rented and provision

made for the accommodation of boarders. The total enrollment for the session was one hundred and thirty-eight, of which number twenty-two were boarders. Another successful session gave assurance of the permanence of the work.

During this year Colonel Scott was busy making and executing his plans for the new building. He went North on a tour of inspection of school buildings. This tour seemed to convince him that he could not put up the kind of building he wanted for the sum he originally proposed to give. So he had his architect prepare the plans for the present Main Building (Agnes Scott Hall). He personally supervised the construction, using only selected material. When it was finished he had paid out eighty-two thousand, five hundred (\$82,500.00) dollars. This building was beautiful in architecture, was lighted with electricity from its own plant, was heated by steam, and had hot and cold water and sanitary plumbing. Moreover, he equipped it throughout, making it ready for occupancy. The total cost of land, building, furnishings, and equipment was one hundred and twelve thousand, two hundred and fifty (\$112,250) dollars. At that time this was the largest

individual gift to the cause of education ever made in the State and attracted wide attention.

Dedication of Agnes Scott Hall. It was a great day in the history of our institution when the present Main Building was dedicated. In response to the invitation of the Board of Trustees, the members of the Synod of Georgia, then in session in Decatur, attended in a body. There were present also, Hon. John Scott, of Philadelphia, Penn. (with Colonel George W. Scott the only surviving children of Mrs. Agnes Scott), the Rev. J. C. Barr, former pastor of Mrs. Scott, Dr. J. M. Gammell, and several of her descendants and friends from Pennsylvania, the session of the Decatur Presbyterian Church, many members of the Presbyterian Church from other parts of Georgia, representatives of other evangelical churches, the faculty and pupils of the Institute, many of its patrons and others interested in the cause of Christian education. The following was the programme of the exercises held in the chapel of the Institute:

1. Invocation, Rev. James Stacy, D. D., Moderator of Synod.

2. Reading of Scripture, 19th Psalm,
Rev. W. A. Candler, D. D.

3. Historial Sketch of the Institute, Rev.
E. H. Barnett, D. D.

4. Delivery of Deeds to the Trustees by
Colonel George W. Scott.

5. Acceptance and Response by Rev. F.
H. Gaines, President of the Board.

6. Dedicatory Prayer, Rev. J. C. Barr.

7. Dedicatory Address, Rev. G. B.
Strickler, D. D.

8. Biographical Sketch of Mrs. Agnes
Scott, Hon. John Scott.

9. Address, Rev. W. A. Candler, D. D.,
President of Emory College.

10. Benediction.

Mrs. Agnes Scott. All will be interested in some
account of the woman whose
name our institution bears.

Moreover, it is eminently fitting that a biographical sketch of this noble woman should be preserved in the annals of our college. Such a sketch was read on the day of the dedication of Agnes Scott Hall, by her distinguished son, Hon. John Scott. A more appropriate, beautiful, tasteful and satisfying sketch of a mother no son could have given. From that address the following condensed statement is taken:

Agnes Irvine was born in Ballykeel, County Down, Ireland, June 13, 1799. Her father was William Irvine; her mother's maiden name was Mary Stitt. At the age of seventeen Agnes Irvine left Ireland with her mother, to make her home in America. They settled in Alexandria, Pennsylvania. There on October 29th, 1821, she was married to Mr. John Scott. He was a native of Adams County, Pennsylvania, where his ancestors, after immigrating from Ireland, had settled as early as 1740. Mr. Scott was a prosperous business man and his prominence and standing are indicated by the fact that he represented his county in the State Legislature and later his district in Congress. In his biographical sketch given at the dedication of Agnes Scott Hall, Hon. John Scott, of Philadelphia, pays this beautiful tribute to his mother:

“It is not for the spirit of mortals to be proud; but if men, yea, men whose hairs are whitened with the flight of years, may justly, at any time, feel any pride, I am sure it is when they mingle with that pride the gratitude, reverence and affection which are due to an intelligent, conscientious, good Christian mother. That pride and grat-

itude, reverence and affection, speaking for my brother, we express of and to that mother whose name this Institute is to bear.

“She is worthy of our pride, gratitude, reverence and affection, and of your commemoration.

“She met the duties of her sphere with the sublimest faith and trust in the goodness of God, and in His overruling Providence. ‘There is a God who rules and reigns in the armies of Heaven, and who doeth His will among the inhabitants of the earth’, was one of her daily utterances to her children. She was a Presbyterian, and loved her church. She believed in the sovereignty of that God as devoutly as in His goodness and mercy; and did not waste her time in metaphysical disquisitions attempting to reconcile them, but diligently went about her duties and saw to it that no child of hers should go out into the world ignorant of the Shorter Catechism. Her early education had awakened in her the love of the true and the beautiful; hence, the first of all books to her was the Bible; and after this, and her devotional books, she appreciated Shakespeare and Burns. I have two treasures from her hand, both presented on the 14th of April, 1840—a copy of Shakespeare and a Bible. In the

latter, written with her own hand, is an admonition which was the reflection of her own life:

Proverbs, c. 3; v. 5, 6.

‘Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding.

‘In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths.’ ”

The third session of the Institute opened in the new building September 3, 1891. The wide publicity given by the press to the dedication of the new building attracted a large number of students. The dormitory was crowded. Additional teachers were employed. It is doubtful, however, whether or not this sudden large increase in the student body was in the end an advantage. It was a heterogeneous body, nearly all poorly prepared, attracted by the new building and the success of the school. At the time, however, we were all much encouraged.

In 1891 the pastor began teaching the Bible regularly, meeting the classes twice a week.

The school became better organized each year and grew in efficiency, although the attendance fell off after the session of 1891-1892.

The First President. Rev. F. H. Gaines, as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, acted as the head of the school, employed the teachers, taught the Bible, and also continued as pastor of the church until 1896. One day in the spring of 1896 he was called out of the class-room into the parlor. To his surprise he found his callers were Colonel Scott and Dr. Strickler. They informed him that they were a committee of the board to ask him to resign his pastorate and accept the Presidency of the Agnes Scott Institute. He hesitated very much to give up a successful pastorate to which he was devoted and asked time for consideration. He finally decided to accept the Presidency, and regretfully resigned the pastorate, entering upon his duties as President May, 1896. He has served in this office continuously ever since.

When Mr. Gaines became President the Board was reorganized at a meeting May 17, 1896. Colonel George W. Scott was elected Chairman, succeeding Mr. Gaines, who was elected Secretary.

Change of Form of Control. About this time the President urged upon Colonel Scott the danger of the stock feature in the control of the Institute.

After consideration it was decided to abolish the stock feature altogether and likewise the plan of having the session of the Church elect Trustees. Colonel Scott at once purchased all of the outstanding stock and cancelled it. The Board of Trustees then secured an amendment to the charter changing the form of control to that of a self-perpetuating Board with the provision that only members of the Presbyterian Church (U. S.) should be eligible for election to the Board. It was the intention of the founders that the Institution should ever continue under *Presbyterian* control, but not under *ecclesiastical* control. None of the founders considered control by a Church court as wise or best. It may be added that both the Presbytery of Atlanta and the Synod of Georgia approved of the form of control adopted by our Board. In all subsequent changes of the charter the essential features of this form of control have been preserved.

The Death of Colonel Scott. On October 3, 1903, Colonel Scott passed away. His connection with Agnes Scott was so close and vital as to form an essential part of the history.

Colonel Scott was easily the first citizen of Decatur, and no man stood higher in Atlanta

or in the State than he. He was a man of rare ability, of the highest Christian character, of excellent judgment, of broad vision, of great generosity, and withal modest and quiet. All these things made him a leader. He had the unlimited confidence of the entire community. When, therefore, Colonel Scott offered the resolution in the first meeting that we proceed at once to establish a school of high character, all were ready without question to follow his leadership. This leadership he maintained up to the time of his death. What this meant to the Institution it is impossible to estimate. The full effect of Colonel Scott's gift to the school was inexpressibly great. But he did much more than give his money. He gave *himself*—his prayers, his interest, his counsel, his constant support. He was a tower of strength to the President. With all his power, influence and ability, he stood squarely behind the school.

Then, too, the *kind* of building he erected produced a powerful effect. It was a large structure, beautiful in architecture and built of selected material. It would do credit today to any college campus. This building expressed Colonel Scott's great vision of the future of this school. It tes-

tified to his confidence in the enterprise. It expressed his estimate of the importance of the work of Christian education. It attracted wide attention. It made a profound impression upon the Synod and upon the entire Presbyterian Church in Georgia, and, indeed, upon other churches. It is interesting to conjecture what would have been the effect if Colonel Scott had put up a plain, ordinary building only sufficient for a local day school.

During the early years of the school there were annually recurring deficiencies. In the course of six years these deficiencies amounted in the aggregate to thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars. All of this Colonel Scott paid. Here again we may ask what would have become of the school if he had not done this? Up to the time of his death he had paid out for the school a total of one hundred and seventy-five thousand (\$175,000.00) dollars. Truly Colonel Scott's leadership, influence, support and generosity, made Agnes Scott College possible. All honor to this noble, far-seeing, able, Christian gentleman!

The death of Colonel Scott was to me a great personal bereavement. I never had a better, truer and more beloved friend. His

passing made a great void in my life. But not only had I lost my dearest friend, I had lost my chief adviser and support in the Presidency. I was always sure of his sympathy, and his co-operation. He never thought anything impossible which ought to be done. He was a Christian optimist.

Just at this time his son, Mr. G. B. Scott, came into my life more intimately than ever before. Standing on the campus shortly after his father's death (I remember the very spot where we were standing) he said to me, "Dr. Gaines, I will do anything in my power to help you. Call on me any time, day or night, and I will drop anything I may be doing and come to you." This promise he kept until the day of his death. And he came into my heart and life as a loved friend, as well as an efficient co-worker for Agnes Scott. He was a man of fine judgment, admirable spirit, besides being an untiring worker. He gave his unqualified support, counsel and sympathy. He was a worthy son of a noble father.

Mr. S. M. Inman. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on October 13, 1903, Mr. S. M. Inman was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees to succeed Colonel Scott. No more fortunate selec-

tion could have been made. He was a man very much of the same type as Colonel Scott and was destined to exert a great influence upon the College. Fuller account of his administration will be given later.

IV.

AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE.

SINCE 1906.

HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT FROM INSTITUTE TO COLLEGE.

1. Physical and Financial Development.

The institution had no land or buildings at first. It began in a rented house and only with a subscription list of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars. In 1891 Colonel Scott made to the school a deed of gift to five acres of land, and the splendid Main Building fully furnished.

The cash value of this gift was one hundred and twelve thousand, two hundred and fifty (\$112,250.00) dollars. The next addition was the Pattillo property, three acres, adjoining the Institute campus on the west. For this lot and house Colonel Scott paid ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars and had the deed made to the school. The next buildings erected were the Gymnasium and

the building now called Philosophy Hall. Next, the Infirmary was purchased from Capt. M. A. Candler by subscriptions secured by the President. It then stood where the Lowry Science Hall now stands. Next came the building of Rebekah Scott Hall, the purchase of the White House, and the lot extending from College Avenue to the Infirmary, including the land on which Inman Hall stands, and the Gaines property. Then, in 1910, the College erected Inman Hall, the Carnegie Library, and the Lowry Science Hall, having removed to their present locations the Infirmary, Westlawn, and Eastlawn. At the same time it also acquired on Candler Street the Kennedy property, the Crockett property, the Maclean and Ansley properties. In 1917 the College acquired the Cowles and Boyd properties on Candler Street, in 1919 the Conn lot adjoining the campus on the west, and in 1920 the Gaines lot on the south side of Ansley Street. In addition, Mr. G. B. Scott presented to the College the land on which the Power House and the Engineer's house stand. So, altogether, the College now owns twenty (20) acres of land and twenty-two (22) buildings. This property is carried on our books at a total valuation of \$487,907.28.

In addition to these buildings, there is now being erected on the campus a building for the special use of the Alumnae. By unanimous vote, the Alumnae Association named it "The Anna Young Alumnae House," in honor of Miss Anna Irwin Young, B. A. (Agnes Scott College), M. A. (Columbia University). Miss Young was teacher of Mathematics in the Institution from 1898 to the time of her death, September 3, 1920. She was an able and capable teacher and much beloved by all who knew her.

The above catalogue of buildings and lots may be dry reading to many, but to those who lived through this period this growth meant careful planning, anxiety, much labor, the raising of large sums, and also thrills of satisfaction and joy as the development progressed.

The College had no endowment until after the campaign of 1909. This campaign gave us an endowment of one hundred and seventy-five thousand (\$175,000.00) dollars. It remained at this figure until the campaign of 1919. When the subscriptions made during the recent campaigns have been paid, the College will have an endowment of \$837,500.00.

As the plant grew and the buildings increased, additional equipment had to be provided. Dormitories must be furnished, classrooms, laboratories and library equipped. The total cost of furnishings and equipment has been to date \$77,502.74. Total assets to date \$1,506,219.27.

Such, briefly, has been the history of the physical and financial development of the institution. It remains to indicate the effect of the Ideal upon the development. One statement in the Ideal was, "An institution fully abreast of the best in the land." This extension of the campus, the kind of buildings erected, the laboratories, the equipment of every kind, all contemplated a high-grade college.

2. Educational Development.

The institution opened September, 1889, as an elementary and grammar school. The primary department was continued until 1905 when it was discontinued.

At the beginning of the session 1891-1892, the faculty was enlarged and some high school work was offered, but there was no separation between grammar school and high school. Gradually the work became better organized. A little later began the peculiar

and difficult process of discontinuing each year the lowest grade and adding a higher. This was continued until all grammar school work was eliminated and the institution became a *college preparatory* school. Our purpose was to make this of the highest standard. We, therefore, set about arranging to have it conform to the standards of "The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States." We then applied for admission into the Association, and the Institute was admitted. Very soon thereafter it was recognized as an accredited college preparatory school by some of the best Eastern Colleges for Women. How proud we were of this recognition of the high standard of our school!

In the year 1898, H. B. Arbuckle, Ph. D., came to the Institute as Professor of Chemistry and remained for fifteen years. In the development which followed, Dr. Arbuckle was of the greatest assistance. He knew much of college curricula and standards. He represented the Institute at the meetings of the Association and ascertained what the requirements were for admission of Agnes Scott as a college. We then entered upon another period of development

from a college-preparatory school into a college of standard grade. We gradually arranged our curriculum, our faculty, our requirements for admission to the Association as a college, and our requirements for the B. A. degree to conform to the standards of that Association. In 1905 we made application for admission as a college. Action on our application was postponed for two years. Each year we ascertained what our deficiency was and corrected it. One thing of some consequence and difficulty we were informed must be done, namely: the complete separation of college and preparatory work. This was to be a separation in faculty, student body and all educational work. Hence we organized Agnes Scott Academy as a secondary school and made the separation as required by the Association. At length in 1907 Agnes Scott College was admitted to the Association, and Agnes Scott Academy enrolled as the successor to Agnes Scott Institute as a secondary school. But our development did not end at this point. The standards of the Association have been raised at least twice since our admission. Of course our college has kept fully up to such higher standards. Not

only so, we have sought constantly to make our college the best possible, irrespective of Association standards, and this we shall continue to do.

At the end of the session 1912-1913 the Academy was discontinued and the College stood alone.

3. *The Quarto-Centennial.*

In May 1914 the College celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Under the supervision of a Committee of the Faculty, consisting of Miss Markley, Miss McKinney, and Mrs. Parry, a pageant was organized designed to show the history of the development of the institution. The pageant was beautiful in costume, tasteful in arrangement and was enthusiastically received.

Other colleges were invited to unite in our celebration, and representatives were present from the Atlanta Theological Seminary, Barnard College, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Clark University, Columbia University, Converse College, Davidson College, Emory College, Georgia School of Technology, Goucher College, Hampden Sidney College, Johns Hopkins University, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Mount

Holyoke College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Rockford College, Rutgers College, Southwestern Presbyterian University, Smith College, University of Chicago, University of Georgia, University of Pennsylvania, University of the South, University of Tennessee, University of Virginia, University of Wisconsin, Union College, Ursinus College (Pennsylvania), Vanderbilt University, Wellesley College, and Williams College.

Following the pageant was a meeting in the chapel. An academic procession moved from Inman Hall across the campus into the chapel. In this procession were our own faculty, representatives from other colleges, and Vice-President Marshall who had been invited to deliver an address. At the meeting in the chapel an historical address was delivered by Hon. C. M. Candler of our Board, and greetings extended by Chancellor Kirkland and others.

In the evening there was a mass meeting of the college community and the public in the Atlanta Theatre, where an address was delivered by Vice-President Marshall. This closed the celebration.

In 1920 Agnes Scott was recognized by

the Association of American Universities, and since 1921 its graduates have been eligible to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

It is pertinent now to inquire, what the Agnes Scott Ideal has had to do with the educational development of the institution. We answer, *Everything*. The standard set in the Ideal, the goal of the Ideal, the kind of teachers demanded by the Ideal, the Christian Character of the institution described in the Ideal, indeed every element of the Ideal dominated in the development of the College.

V.

THE STRUGGLES OF THE COLLEGE.

1. *Financial Struggles.*

Until 1910 the institution had no endowment, but was entirely dependent upon income from students. This was very precarious and uncertain for the following reasons:

Our high standard. The standard in most of the schools from which we drew our students was low. This rendered it difficult for us to get students, and also difficult to hold them.

The fact that such a large number of our students were irregular. They were not looking forward to graduation and hence there was no goal towards which they were striving, and no strong reason to hold them in school. Hence they were prone to leave at any time. The stay was always uncertain. Many of them came only for a year.

The fact is that the importance of the higher education of woman was not considered very great, either by students or parents. I remember visiting Montgomery, Alabama a good many years ago in the interest of our school. I was told that there was at that time very little interest in college education of women either among girls or their parents, that the high school seemed to satisfy them. This was typical of conditions in many parts of the South.

Student mortality was very great. Not only was this true from session to session, but at Christmas and in the spring. We had great difficulty in holding students through examinations. Their parents would call them home for slight causes.

The constant raising of our curriculum. Year by year we were dropping the lowest class and adding a higher. This affected our attendance and rendered it uncertain. In

view of all these facts, it is no wonder we had annually recurring deficiencies. It rendered it most difficult to hold to our ideal of a high standard and to press on to our goal of developing into a college. When we employed our teachers and made our plans for the next session we were very uncertain what our student body would be.

For these reasons our income from students was very uncertain. For several years Colonel Scott had paid the annually recurring deficiencies until he had paid \$30,000.00. Then there came a time when he said he could do so no longer. This brought us to the first great crisis in the history of the school. The collapse of the enterprise seemed imminent. Something had to be done. In this crisis the President appealed to the Synod of Georgia which met that year in Marietta. In an address to the Synod he plainly laid before that body the serious condition of the school and appealed to them to come to the rescue. The Synod acted promptly. It endorsed the Institute and commended the President to all the churches. It went still further and made a subscription to the Institute at once. The members of the Synod subscribed \$3,200.00. When the President returned home and reported to

Colonel Scott what had been done he was greatly encouraged and said at once he would join in the movement. The plan was to raise \$100,000.00 endowment. He and his family subscribed \$20,000.00 to this fund. Then the President made a canvass of the stronger churches of the Synod. His plan was to address a congregation on Sunday morning and canvass the membership during the week. At that time such a canvass was new and there was not much interest in Christian education. He received very few large subscriptions. He succeeded in raising an aggregate of \$51,000.00, but the addresses in the different churches, and the canvass increased very much the interest in the Institute. The subscriptions and the increased interest tided the school over this first crisis.

The Institute continued to have annual deficiencies and also felt the pressing need of more land and buildings. It was rapidly approaching another great crisis.

In 1909, I think it was, one day the telephone rang in the President's office. When he answered the voice at the other end of the line said: "This is Mr. Buttrick, of New York. I would like to come out to see you." I had met Dr. Buttrick before, and

knew he was the representative of the General Education Board. I was much excited and wondered what his visit could mean. When he came he began to ask questions about the college and our financial condition. I was very frank with him and explained to him everything. I also told him there was a debt of sixty thousand (\$60,000.00) dollars, the greater part of it for real estate for which the College had given notes. When I had finished he said substantially this: "Dr. Gaines, this is an honest debt. You have a promising work. The General Education Board has noticed your high standard and that you are doing good work. I am willing to recommend to the Board to make a donation to the College of fifty thousand (\$50,000.00) dollars, sixty thousand (\$60,000.00) dollars, or one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars, provided the College raise a proportionate amount." This was the beginning of negotiations with the General Education Board which finally resulted in the following definite offer: The General Education Board gave its definite pledge to donate one hundred thousand (\$100,000.00) dollars to the College on condition that the College raise a supplemental sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000.00) dollars. Of

the total sum of three hundred and fifty thousand (\$350,000.00) dollars, it was stipulated one hundred and seventy-five thousand (\$175,000.00) dollars must be set aside as permanent endowment, sixty thousand (\$60,000.00) dollars was to be used in paying the debt of the College, twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars donated by Mr. Carnegie was to be used for a library building, and fifty thousand (\$50,000.00) dollars donated by Mr. S. M. Inman was to be used in erecting a memorial building for a dormitory. The balance might be used for land and improvements. In order to raise the balance of the supplemental sum required a "whirlwind campaign" was put on in Atlanta and Decatur in the fall of 1909. A gift of great strategic value in this campaign was that of Colonel and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, of Atlanta. It was for twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00), and made as a memorail of their son. It came just as the campaign was opening and gave great encouragement and hope to our workers.

The gift of Mr. Carnegie mentioned above was also specially opportune and greatly appreciated. The Carnegie Library for which he made his gift is a perfect gem and one of the most useful buildings on the campus. In

this campaign Mr. S. M. Inman was chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mr. J. K. Orr, chairman of the campaign committee. The success of the campaign was largely due to the splendid work of these two gentlemen.

While the plans for the campaign were being made, and just before the time appointed for the canvass, a great calamity overtook the College. A serious outbreak of typhoid fever came among the students. There were thirty cases in all. A number of students were called home. Everything possible was done to meet the serious condition. And yet nothing but the guiding hand and blessing of God prevented a panic. Daily bulletins telling the exact truth were mailed to parents. Fortunately there were no deaths and we were able to hold the body of the students together. The morale was wonderful. The cause of the outbreak was found to be a broken sewer contaminating the drinking water. This epidemic increased the debt of the College by eleven thousand (\$11,000.00) dollars. Coming as it did just before our campaign, we feared it would be disastrous, but happily it was not. But the effect of the typhoid epidemic was felt for several years in our attendance, causing re-

curing deficiencies. The campaign closed with a mass meeting in Taft Hall, Atlanta. The students and faculty attended in a body and the hall was well filled with friends of the College. Mr. Orr presided in his happiest manner. After securing many additional subscriptions, Mr. Orr announced, "Over the top," and the audience went wild.

The success of this campaign meant the passing of the second great crisis in the history of the College.

This campaign, however, did not end our financial difficulties. The enlargement of the plant increased overhead expenses. The additional equipment necessary for dormitory, laboratories and library, the maintaining of college standards, the additions to faculty, called for expenditures in excess of our income. Very soon, therefore, we found ourselves with a debt of fifty thousand (\$50,000.00) dollars. In this difficulty the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. S. M. Inman, came forward with an offer of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars, on condition that the friends of the College contribute the same amount. Under the leadership of Mr. J. K. Orr, this condition was met and the College was again freed from debt.

The Death of Mr. S. M. Inman. Mr. Inman passed away at his home in Atlanta, January 12, 1915. His great work for the College is a part of the story of Agnes Scott. He was elected a trustee on February 3, 1899. On October 13, 1903, he was unanimously elected Chairman of the Board. He was not a man to be a mere nominal head of the Board. He sought to make his administration in the highest degree successful. To this end he consecrated himself in fullest measure. How much this meant for the College it is impossible to estimate, for he was a man of very unusual ability, of the highest character, the first citizen of Atlanta, possessing the confidence of the entire city to a degree perhaps no other man did, a leader whose ability, character, and life at once commanded the largest following. Withal he was a quiet, modest, and unassuming gentleman of the highest type. I shall always believe God raised him up to the position of Chairman of the Board to meet a great crisis in the history of the College.

Soon after Mr. Inman became Chairman, the College was in great need of an additional dormitory. The President presented

this need to Mr. Inman. He agreed to give fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars toward the building, provided the twenty thousand (\$20,000.00) dollars, left by Col. Scott to provide a memorial for his wife in connection with the College, could be used in this way. To this Mr. G. B. Scott and his sisters agreed and also added seven thousand (\$7,000.00) dollars, making the sum twenty-seven thousand (\$27,000.00) dollars. Under Mr. Inman's leadership other gifts were secured and Rebekah Scott Hall was erected and furnished.

At commencement, 1907, Mr. Inman addressed the following letter to the Board of Trustees:

“May 29, 1907.

To the President and Board of Trustees,
Agnes Scott College.

Dear Sirs:—

Realizing that, if your institution is to have a larger growth and usefulness, more buildings are absolutely necessary, I submit the following offer:

If the friends of Agnes Scott College will secure solvent subscriptions for fifty thousand dollars between now and January 1,

1909, I will give the College a building to cost, erected and equipped, not less than fifty thousand dollars.

Sincerely yours,

S. M. INMAN.”

This offer was a manifestation of his growing interest and created much enthusiasm in college circles and in the community. This amount was later given in connection with the campaign of 1909, and used in the erection of the Jennie D. Inman Hall, a memorial to Mr. Inman's first wife.

Mr. Inman's ability and leadership were conspicuous in the campaign of 1909 for three hundred and fifty thousand (\$350,000.00) dollars. He was chairman of the Executive Committee of the campaign, and its success was largely due to him. His fine business ability and leadership were invaluable in the building program following the campaign, which included the construction of the Jennie D. Inman Hall, the Carnegie Library and the Lowry Science Hall. The Board also gladly entrusted to him the expansion of the campus, and the investment of endowment funds. No one ever thought of questioning what he did. Toward the lat-

ter part of his life he was much concerned about a debt of fifty thousand (\$50,000.00) dollars the college owed. One day when in his office we were discussing this debt. He said to me: "When you get ready to raise the money to pay the debt you know where you can get ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars." I replied, "Mr. Inman, if you will make it twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars I believe we can raise the balance." Without a moment's hesitation he said, "I will do it on condition that you raise the balance by January 1, 1915." By the very hardest kind of work, we succeeded in meeting his condition. This announcement was made to him on his death bed, and he provided for the payment of his subscription.

Mr. Inman was a man of great generosity. He gave to Agnes Scott altogether over one hundred thousand (\$100,000.00) dollars. He was a man of large and fine public spirit, and gave to many causes. Indeed, his generosity extended to almost every worthy cause asking his support. He was for many years an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta, and in many ways contributed largely to the advancement of the Kingdom of God.

Mr. J. K. Orr. On June 11, 1914, Mr. S. M. Inman addressed a letter to the Board resigning as Chairman and nominating Mr. J. K. Orr, of Atlanta, as his successor. I am reminded in this connection of an incident which occurred in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church many years ago. Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, nominated Dr. J. L. Girardeau for the professorship of Theology in the Columbia, (S. C.) Seminary. When Dr. Girardeau rose to reply, he said this: "If I had been ambitious, my highest ambition would have been satisfied by the nomination to such a position by such a man as Dr. Palmer." To be nominated to such a position of importance by such a man as Samuel M. Inman was indeed an honor.

On December 26, 1914, at a called meeting of the Board, Mr. Inman's resignation was accepted and Mr. Orr unanimously and heartily elected Chairman. He had already shown his ability as a leader, and his interest in the College, in the endowment campaign of 1909. Even without his nomination by Mr. Inman, I am sure the members of the Board would with one accord have turned to him for Chairman.

Mr. Orr's efficiency and interest have steadily grown. As chairman of the committee of the Board to raise twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars necessary to meet Mr. Inman's conditional offer of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars, and as chairman of the campaign committee in the campaign of 1919-1920, he has rendered splendid service. He is a man of fine public spirit, generous, widely popular, and a leader of recognized ability.

Since the payment of the debt of fifty thousand (\$50,000.00) dollars, referred to above, the College, by the most careful management, has succeeded in keeping free from debt. But there has been a constant struggle to make both ends meet and yet maintain college standards. The utter inadequacy of our endowment was apparent. Year after year the President in his annual report urged upon the Board the necessity of endowment in order to insure the permanency of the College and maintain its standards. After a number of such appeals the Chairman of the Board, when the President had finished reading his annual report, jocularly remarked, "You have heard the President's *annual* recommendation."

2. Second offer of the General Education Board.

At length in 1919 the question of endowment was brought to a crisis by another offer of the General Education Board. This was an offer of one hundred and seventy-five thousand (\$175,000.00) dollars toward five hundred thousand (\$500,000.00) dollars. Our Board was called to meet at the home of Mrs. S. M. Inman to decide whether or not this offer should be accepted. There was great hesitation about entering upon a campaign to raise the supplemental sum of three hundred and twenty-five thousand (\$325,000.00) dollars. No one wished to make the motion to accept the offer. Finally Mr. Mandeville said he would second the motion if anybody would make it. This challenge was accepted by Dr. Gaines who moved to accept the offer of the General Education Board. To this there was unanimous agreement. Arrangements were soon made to conduct a canvass for the sum needed to secure the offer. This campaign was successfully completed by May 1, 1920. The General Education Board then offered the College an additional one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) on condition that we raise a supplemental sum of one hundred

and fifty thousand (\$150,000.00) dollars. After a strenuous campaign, this supplemental sum was finally completed by a donation of seventy-five thousand (\$75,000.00) dollars by the Carnegie Corporation. When all the money from the two campaigns has been paid, the College will have an endowment of eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred (\$837,500.00) dollars. A large share of the credit for the success of the last two campaigns is due to Dr. J. R. McCain, Vice-President of the College.

To the General Education Board the College is greatly indebted. Their donations came at times of crises, and were the deciding factors in placing the College upon a higher plane. The pecuniary value of their gifts has been considerable, but in addition, the attitude of the Board toward the College has meant much. The recognition of our standards, their interest and their intelligent sympathy and encouragement have been most helpful. The Board is to be congratulated upon having such able representatives as Dr. Buttrick and Dr. Sage who understand how to help colleges in the best way.

The above is a brief outline of the financial struggles of Agnes Scott. But words

cannot describe the anxiety, the care, the responsibility, the constant efforts to economize, the dismay when making reports of deficiencies, the planning from session to session, while with all he could do the President saw debt piling up. And as soon as one debt was paid, he saw another accumulating. During all of this period he had to deal with the banks who showed hesitation in continuing loans, and with the Board of Trustees who looked grave and doubtful about the policy of the College. And yet he desires to record here the patience and kind support of the Board during these struggles, and also the indulgence of the Third National, and Atlanta National Banks, of Atlanta.

3. Educational Struggles.

It was no easy matter to develop an elementary and grammar school into a college of the highest grade.

The first phase of our struggle was to maintain standards.

The school started with the announced purpose to do honest, thorough work. The difficulty of living up to this announcement was very great on account of the prevailing

low standards in education. The great movement for the standardization of schools and colleges had not begun when Agnes Scott was founded. It was a new and somewhat daring thing to undertake to maintain a high standard in education in the South. Such a school must encounter the criticism and opposition of other schools, must meet the surprise if not the opposition of the public, and could not expect to be at once popular with its pupils. A stiff fight was inevitable. During these early years, we frequently had letters offering to send a daughter if we would graduate her in one year. Obviously in such cases there was no conception of standards in education.

But the difficulty in maintaining standards was particularly great in a school *for girls*. At the time Agnes Scott began, and for some years after, the prevailing idea of a school for girls was that of a finishing school. Parents would plan to send a daughter away for a year to *finish* her education. The serious, thorough education of girls was comparatively new. The movement for the college education of women had not begun, or if at all, had made very little progress in the South.

Another phase of our struggle was to raise our curriculum and maintain standards with such slender financial resources.

How to provide the necessary equipment for a school growing yearly in grade and standard, when we were having annual deficiencies, was a great problem. It was like making "brick without straw." It was a constant struggle to make a small and inadequate amount of money meet pressing educational demands of laboratories, library, etc.

Still another difficulty was to command and hold the best teachers with the small salaries we were able to pay.

We knew perfectly well that everything depended upon the right kind of teachers. How with the small salaries we could offer could we secure them? This was my task. There were three classes of candidates to choose from: (1) Experienced and successful teachers. (2) Those who had passed the meridian of their teaching career. (3) The new or recent graduates of the best colleges. The first class being beyond our reach, I sought teachers from the third class. Some of them becoming interested in our stand-

ards and aims, remained. We have had capable, enthusiastic, and successful teachers in spite of a serious handicap. With three or four exceptions, I have, with the consent and approval of the Board, sought out and engaged all teachers and officers during the entire history of the institution.

Again we had a great struggle to gain recognition in the educational world.

It takes time to make a reputation. More than this, the graduates of the school alone can satisfy educators and the intelligent public that the claims of the school are true. During these years of work and waiting the school must patiently struggle. And yet those early days were the period when the school most needed the support and aid that recognition by some recognized standardizing agency would have given. During this proving time, how careful we had to be about teachers, equipment, requirements for admission, for promotion in classes, and for graduation!

The building of a great cathedral is the work of many years, sometimes centuries. One set of workmen devote their labor and skill to its building and pass; then another

set, and another, and so on until it is finished. So it is with a college. It is not the work of one man nor one set of men, nor is it the work of a year nor of a few years.

In the case of Agnes Scott, besides those mentioned in this story and the present Board of Trustees, many noble men and women have contributed to the making of the College what it is today. The following have been faithful on our Board, and have entered into their rest:

Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., Hon. Milton A. Candler, Dr. W. S. Kendrick, Dr. A. W. Calhoun, Mr. W. S. Lindamood, Mr. G. B. Scott.

The following have served efficiently at different times upon the Board:

Mr. B. S. Crane, Rev. J. G. Patton, D. D., Rev. T. H. Rice, D. D., Rev. A. B. Curry, D. D., Rev. R. Cecil, D. D., Mr. T. V. Porter, Rev. C. P. Bridewell, D. D., Rev. W. L. Lingle, D. D., Rev. Hugh K. Walker, D. D., Rev. D. H. Ogden, D. D., Mr. John J. Eagan, Dr. J. P. McCallie, Mr. L. M. Hooper, Rev. J. G. Venable, D. D.

It is an old and true saying—"The teacher makes the College." So our teachers have

had a large part in the making of Agnes Scott. From the very first the institution has been greatly blessed in this respect. They have been men and women of fine Christian character, well trained, capable, and loyal. They have been in sympathy with the Agnes Scott Ideal and have co-operated in the upbuilding of the institution.

It is, however, by no means true that Agnes Scott is the product of mere human agency. The men and women who have contributed and labored for its upbuilding have been the servants of God and His instruments. It was founded in prayer and dedicated to the Lord in the beginning. His guiding hand and His blessing have been manifest throughout its history. To Him be all the glory!

VI.

THE WORK OF THE COLLEGE.

The Story of Agnes Scott is not primarily a story of a campus, of buildings, of Ideals, and of struggles. All these have their place in the story, but the most important part of it is the *work* it has done.

Its work for young women.

From the first session to date the *enrollment* has been9,174

Total number of graduates..... 447

Total number of alumnae, that is to say, those who have either been graduated or had one year of college work, 1350.

These have come from forty-four States and seven foreign countries.

What has Agnes Scott done for them? It has given them *the true conception of education*. A high standard is nothing more than an *honest* standard. By holding its students to a high standard it has given them something real and true and not a veneer or sham, something which will stand the test of after life.

It has given them *real training*, that is, the cultivation and strengthening of all their faculties. In doing this it has to a large degree made them "problem solvers" in the great battle of life.

It has sought to develop in them the *highest type of Christian character*. The moral nature is supreme in the human soul. To develop and furnish this nature so that it will dominate the life is the highest and most essential feature of education. This

Agnes Scott has ever sought to do, that is to say, to form and develop the highest type of Christian character.

It has sought to give its students the *highest conception of life*, as an opportunity for service, and as responsible unto God.

It has sought to *lead them to Christ*. Scores have confessed their faith in Him, and scores have had their spiritual life quickened and deepened. Any failure in this great purpose has been a disappointment and a source of deepest regret.

Its work for the Kingdom of God.

The supreme end for which Agnes Scott was founded and has existed has been the glory of God. How far it has succeeded in attaining this end through the consecrated lives of its students, eternity alone can reveal. We do, however, know in part.

We know that hundreds of its students have gone into homes. Early in my ministry I was impressed with a statement by one of the wisest and most successful pastors in Kentucky, to this effect: "The conversion to Christ of a *girl* probably means a Christian home and a Christian mother, and the starting of Christian influences for generations." Is not this true? Who then can

estimate the far-reaching power of Agnes Scott in the training of Christian wives and mothers?

Hundreds of them have become teachers. Thus they have propagated the type of education which Agnes Scott gives. They have both consciously and unconsciously extended the Agnes Scott Ideal and impressed it upon schools and pupils. And who can estimate the influence of the teacher, and especially of the consecrated Christian teacher?

A number of them have gone to the foreign field, to China, Korea, Japan, Brazil, Africa.

Scores of them have become leaders in church work in local churches.

Some of them have become workers in home mission fields.

Others have become Y. W. C. A. Secretaries, philanthropic and social workers.

Scores of them have become leaders in the communities where they live.

Who can estimate what Agnes Scott has done for the Kingdom?

The work of Agnes Scott in the field of education.

At a time when the standard of education

in the South was confessedly low, it announced a high standard and maintained it through years of constant struggle.

As a college-preparatory school and also as a college it conformed strictly to the standards of the Southern Association. It was the first college in Georgia to be admitted to this Association. Year after year it has sent out its graduates to be teachers. For several years it has been impossible to supply the demand for its graduates.

Its work in the field of Christian education.

While we had under consideration the opening of a Christian school in Decatur under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, I went to Atlanta to consult my friend, Dr. G. B. Strickler. When I told him of our plans, he replied substantially as follows: "Brother Gaines, there is not a particle of interest in Christian education in this Synod." The fact is there was very little interest in the church at large.

The dedication of Agnes Scott Hall in the presence of the Synod of Georgia made a distinct impression. Here at least was something real and tangible, something large, something which inspired hope, something which compelled thought.

For years afterwards I attended every meeting of the Presbytery and the Synod and always sought an opportunity to address the body on Agnes Scott and Christian education. At meetings of the Synod I secured an "order of the day" and had addresses by such men as Dr. Strickler, Dr. Barnett, Dr. Plunket and others. The catalogues of the Institute were sent to the ministers of the Synod and to many other. The Agnes Scott Ideal was widely circulated. Then as girls would come to the Institute and the College from different sections and return showing the effect of the training, the interest grew. The President also sought the privilege of addressing other Synods and the General Assembly.

In these latter years there has been a great revival in Christian education, and it is believed that Agnes Scott has made a distinct contribution to this revival.

VII.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE COLLEGE.

Its Present. The College has reached the utmost limit of its capacity. It cannot accommodate any more students

in its dormitories. Its class-rooms and equipment are taxed to the uttermost. Its heating and lighting plants are loaded to the full. It has turned away scores of applicants for lack of room. It is estimated by the Register's office we could easily enroll each year as many more students as we are able to take.

The College maintains its high standard in every respect. Fifteen units are required for admission. On this requirement no condition is allowed. We have a full, capable, and carefully selected faculty. The entire plant is in excellent condition. The standing of the College was never higher.

Its Future. While the present condition of the College is most gratifying there yet remains much to be desired. We have here a foundation upon which to build a greater Agnes Scott. If we are to measure up fully to our great opportunity and our equally great responsibility, we must make provision for the hundreds in our Southland who are looking to Agnes Scott as the college for their daughters. And more students will call, not only for more dormitory space, but also for more teachers, more and

larger cless-rooms, a larger and fuller library, increased laboratories, etc. The entire plant must be enlarged.

Nor is this all. If Agnes Scott is to hold its high place in the educational world, if it is to meet the expectations of its friends and students, if it is to live up to its past, the time has come when it must pay better salaries. A greater Agnes Scott means an enlargement of our plant, including dormitories, recitation halls, gymnasium, power plant, steam laundry, library, and equipment. Indeed a greater Agnes Scott, sufficiently greater to meet the demands of the future, must have at least one and one-half million dollars. Moreover, it must have the sympathy, the interest, the co-operation, the support, and the prayers of its alumnae, its patrons, and its friends everywhere.

And why a Greater Agnes Scott, involving as it will so much effort and so much money? In a word, to make possible the thorough and *Christian* education of a larger number of young women. Never was there a time in the history of the world when so many young women are seeking a college education. Shall we provide for them a sound Christian college? The college woman will undoubtedly be a leader among women. How

much depends upon having a *Christian* college for our women, from which shall go forth trained women leaders! Never was there a time when such leaders were more needed. It is needed *now*, when the trend among women is to lower ideals and standards. It is needed *now*, when the conduct of women is causing gravest apprehension of thoughtful people. To stem the tide of demoralization of such large numbers of women, to train Christian home makers, to preserve and strengthen the faith of our young women going to college, to train church workers for the home and foreign fields, to establish a college where the best college training will be given under positive and sound Christian influences; this is our hope and duty. These are some of the reasons for a Greater Agnes Scott.



